

Figure 1

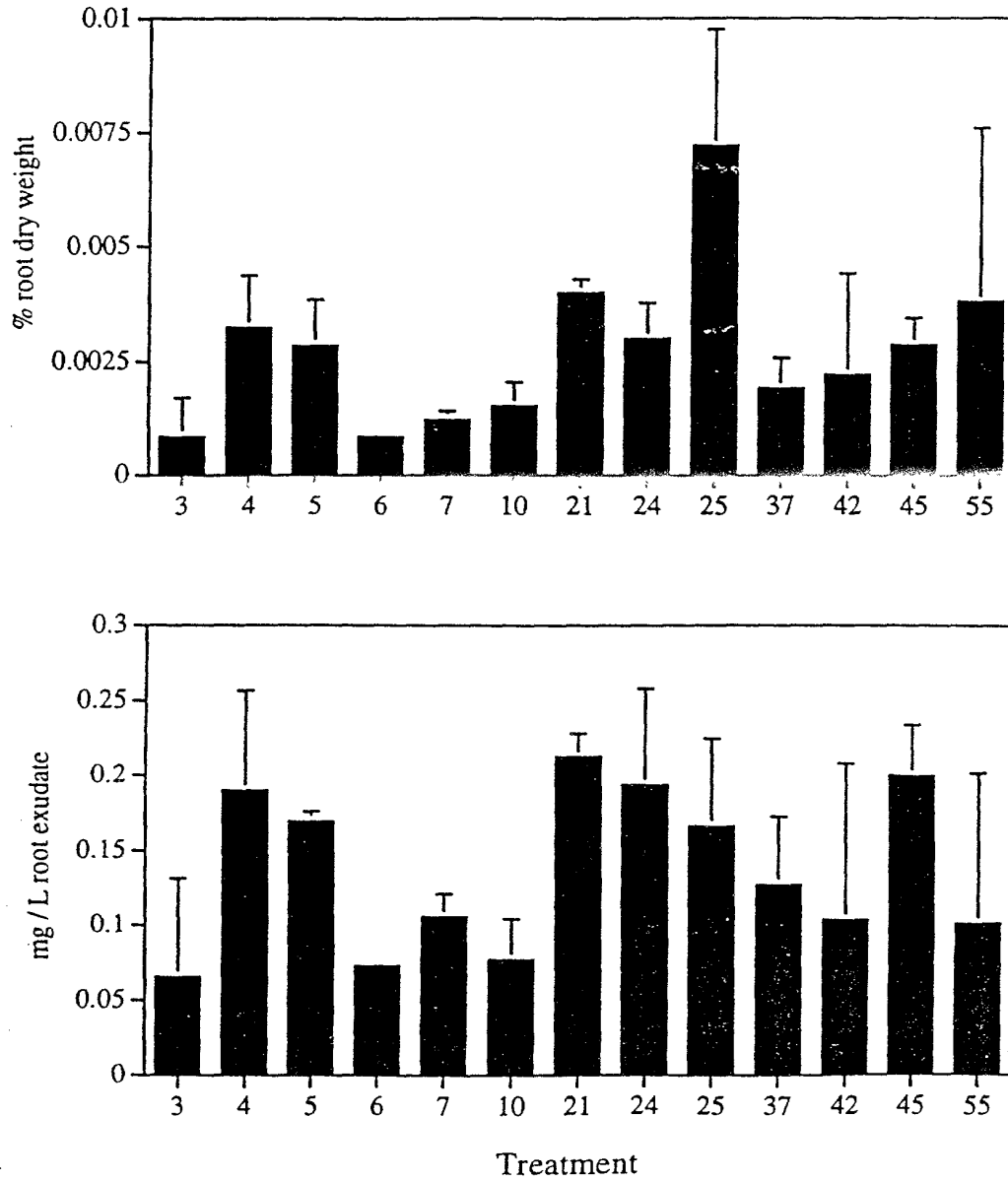


Figure 2

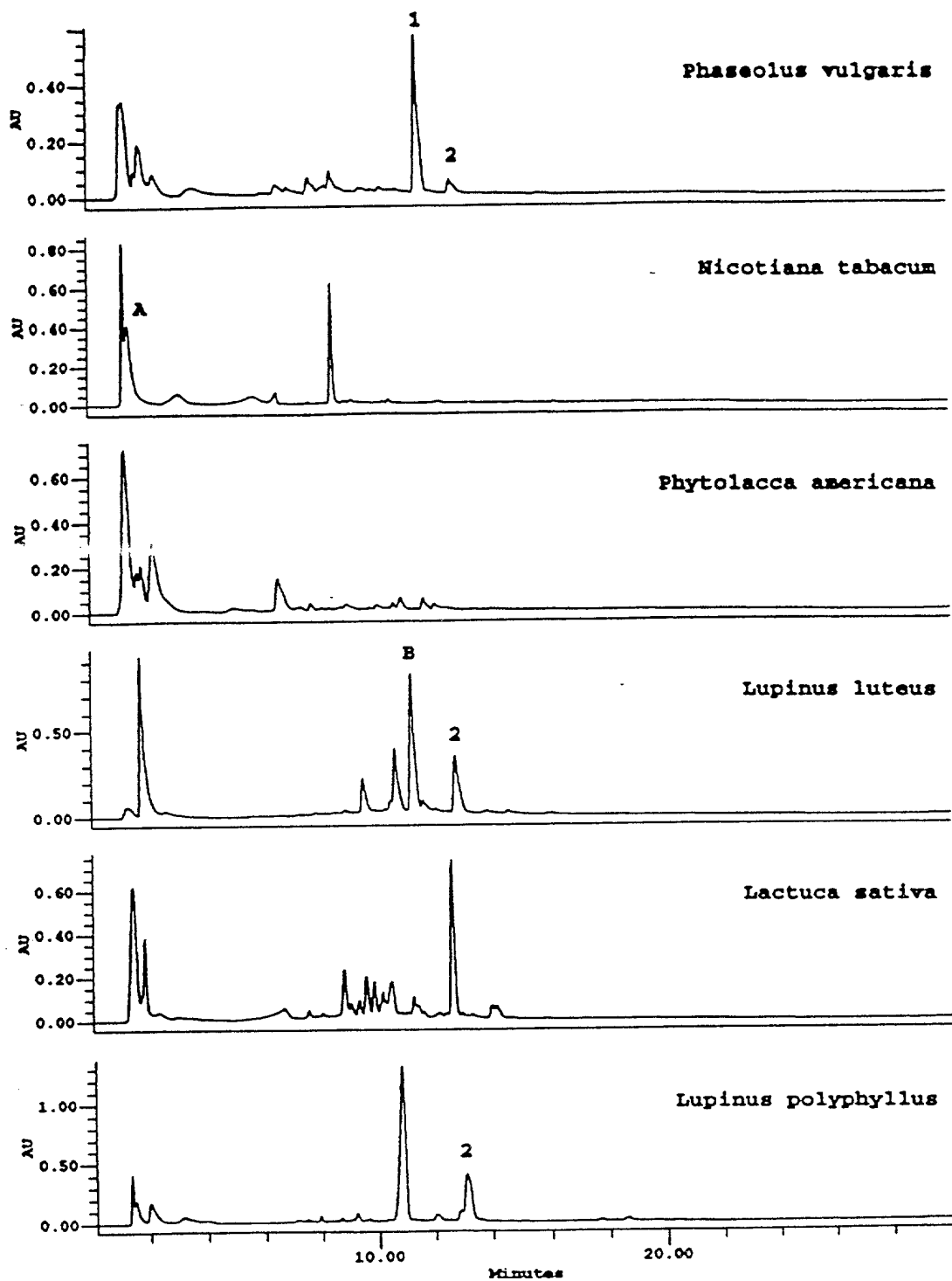


Figure 3

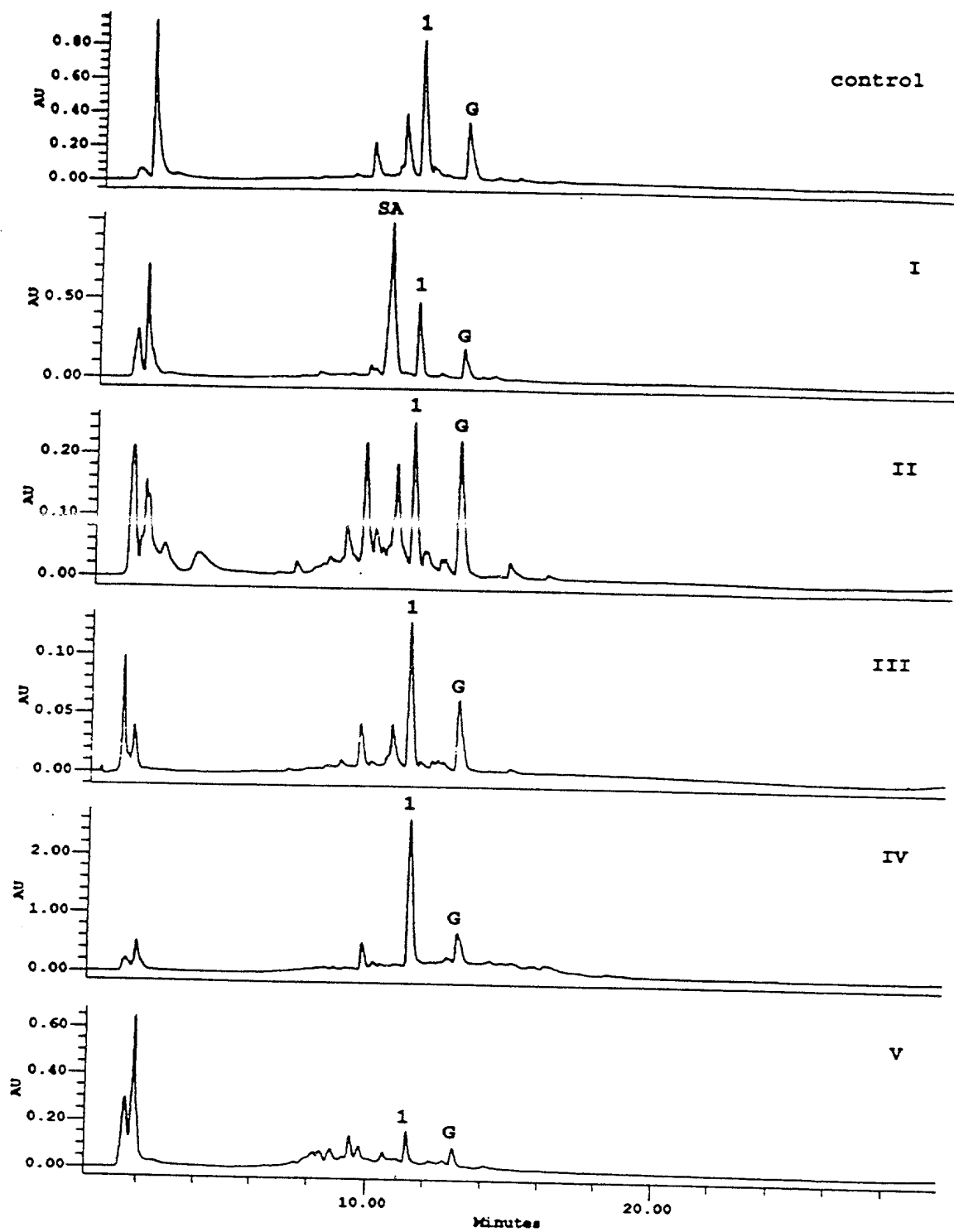
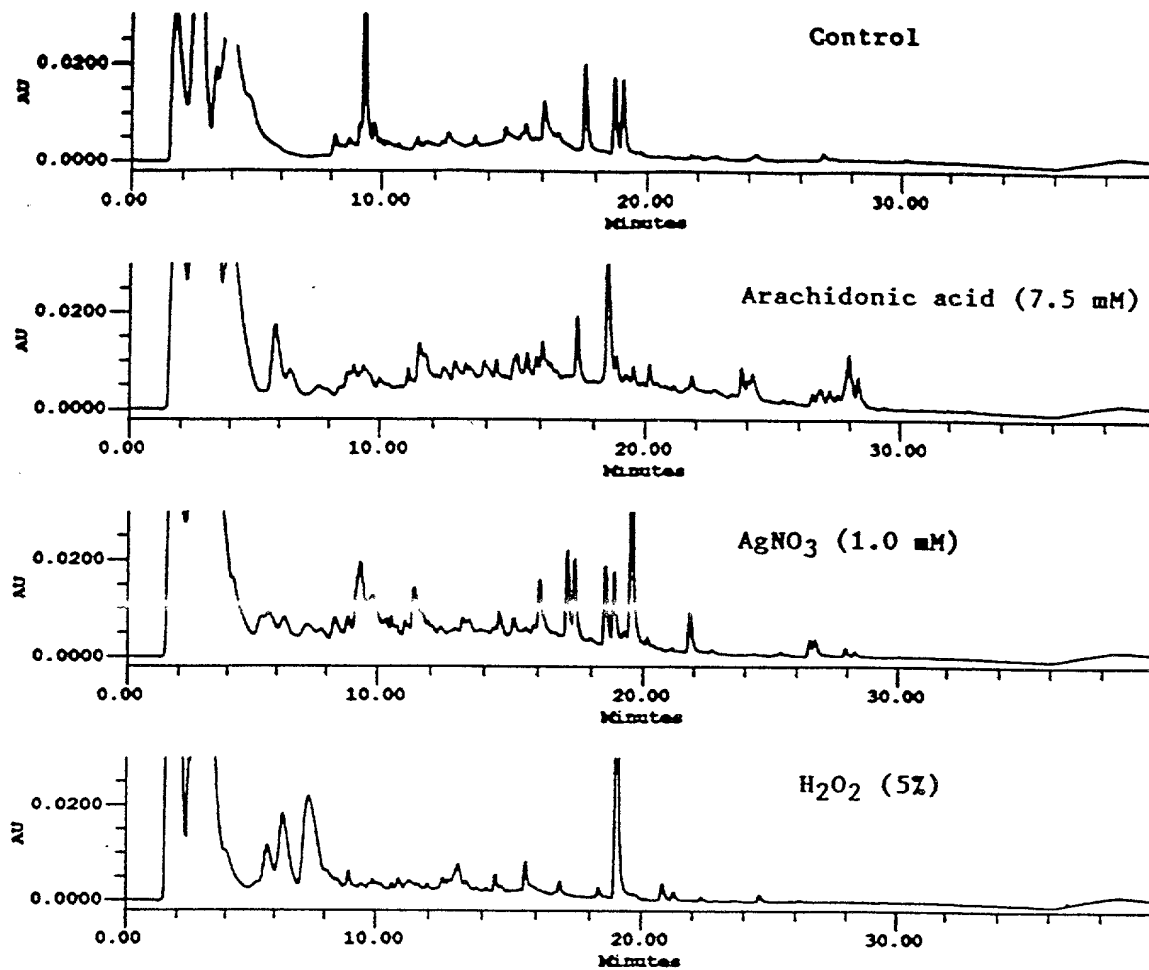
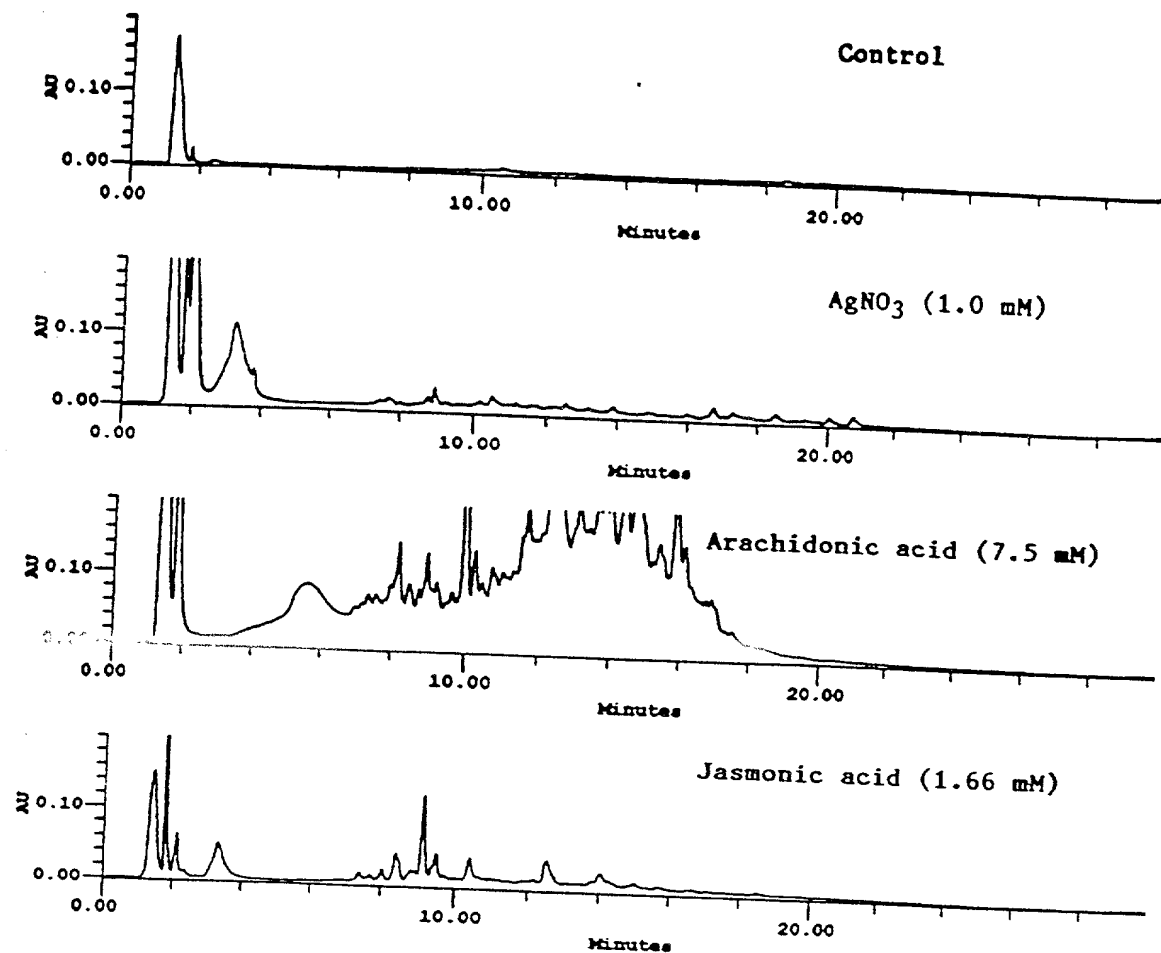


Figure 4



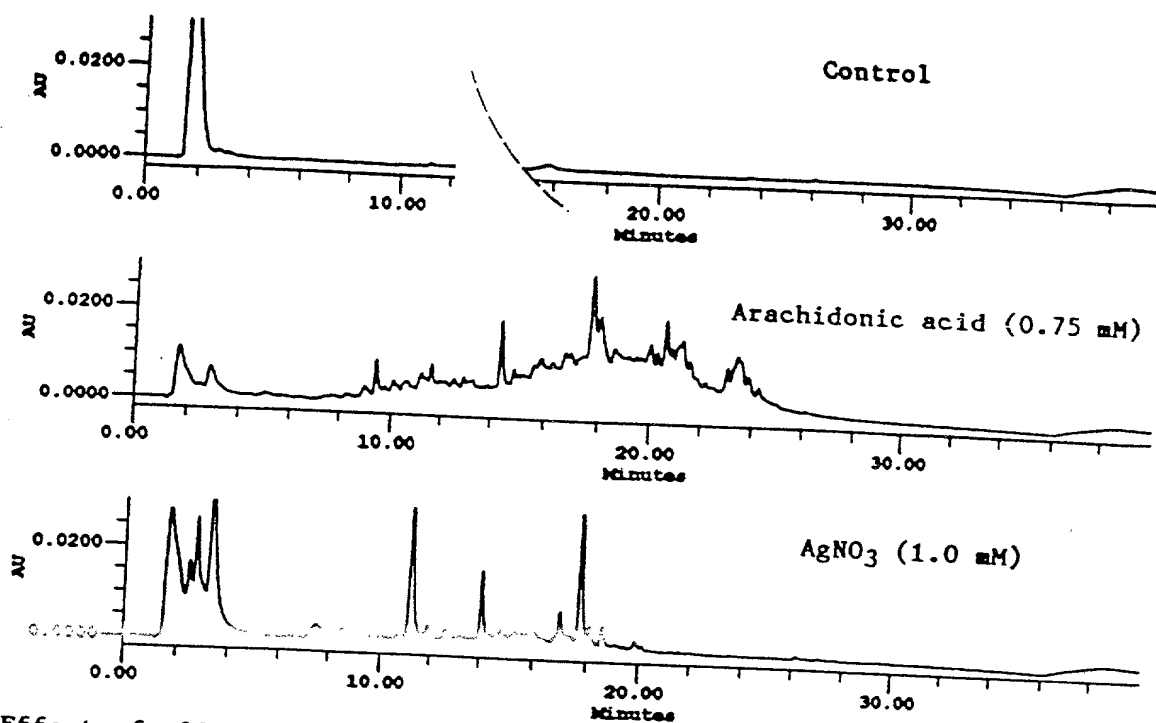
Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates
of *Brassica juncea*.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 5



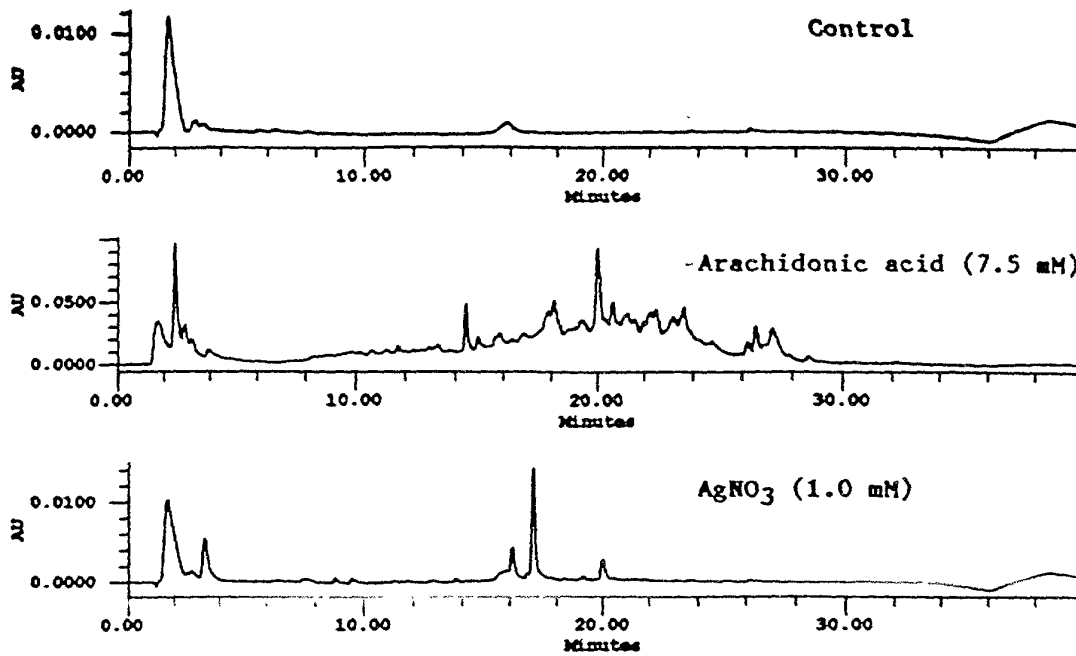
Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates
of *Datura metel*.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 6 -



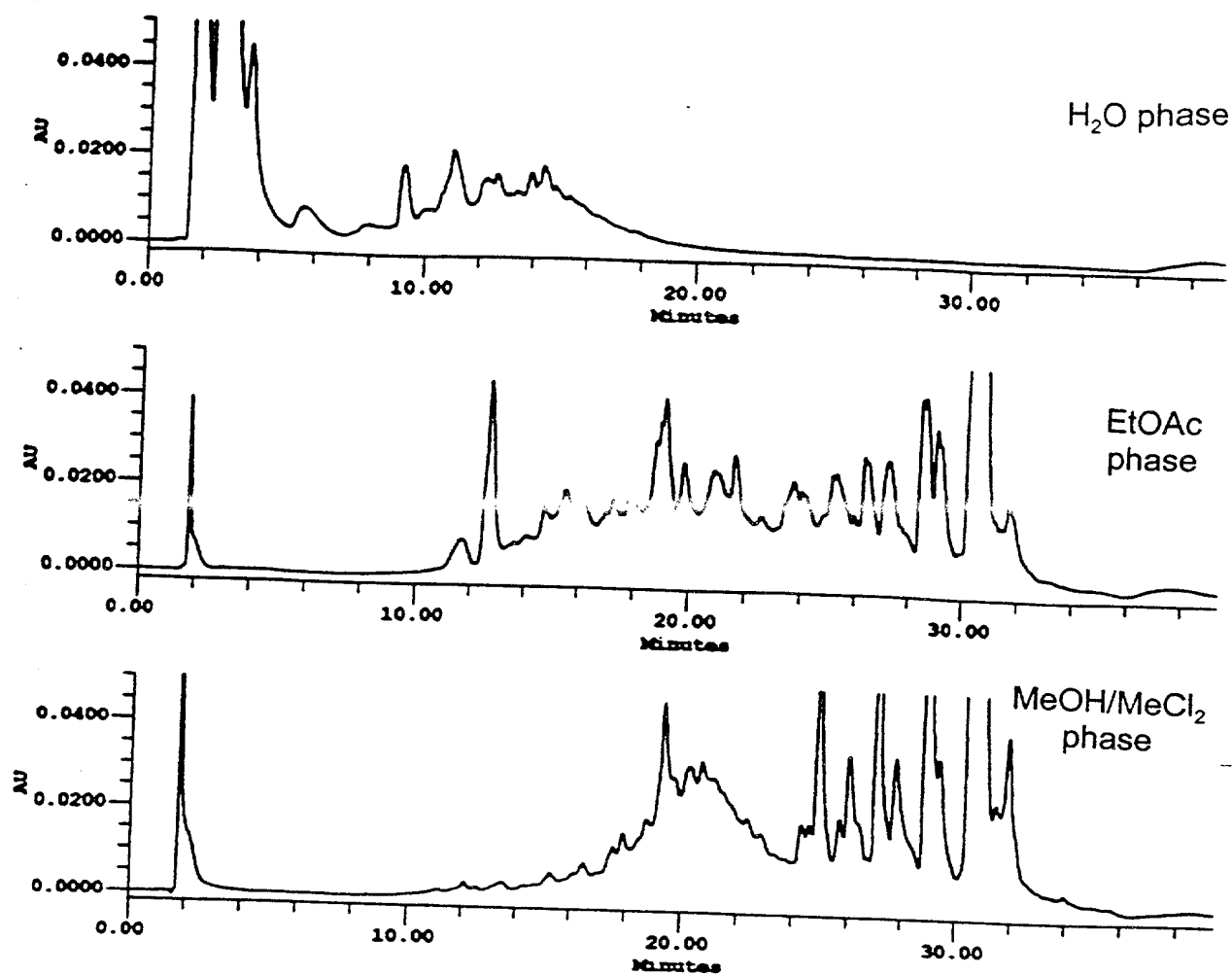
Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates
of Lupinus polyphyllus.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 7



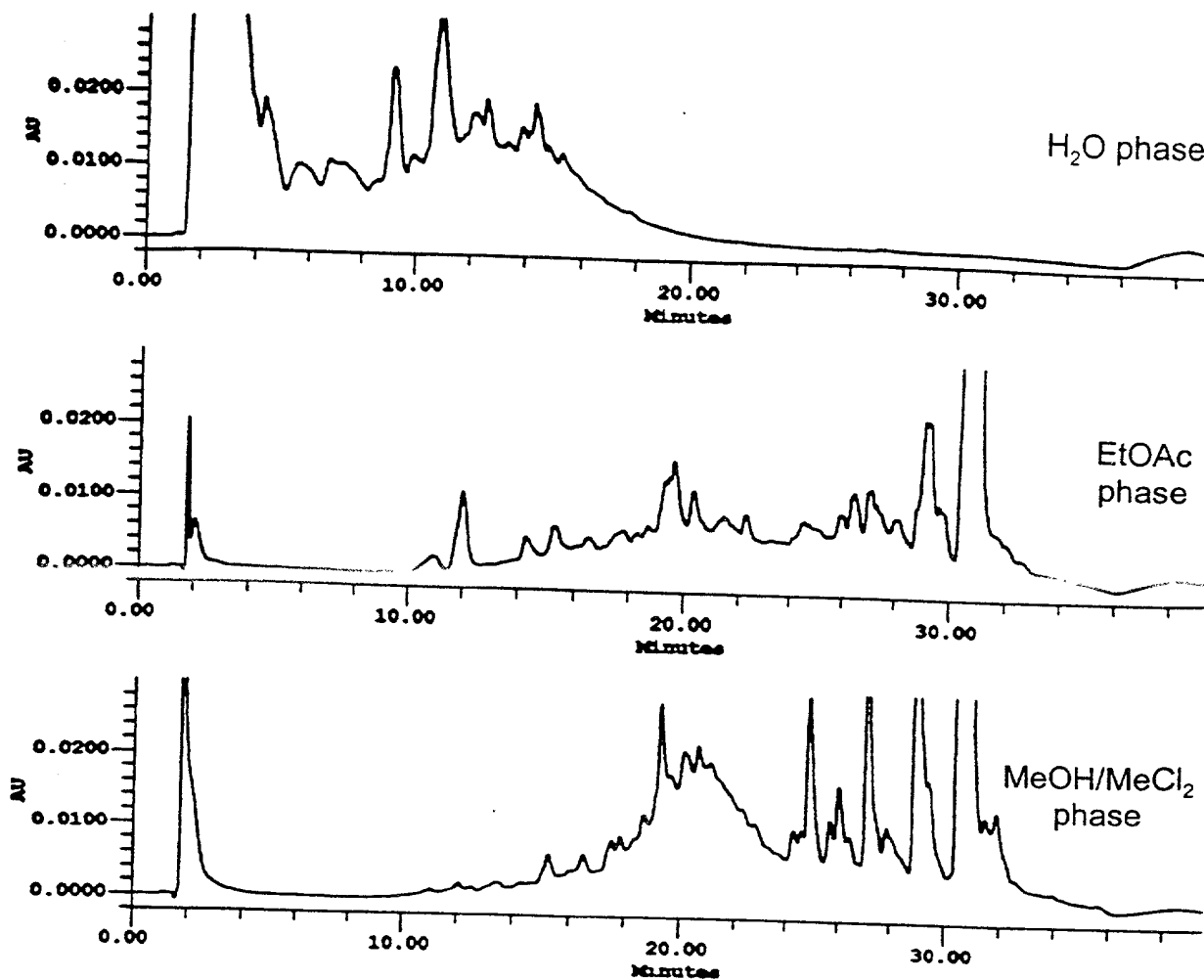
Effect of elicitation on the chemical composition of root exudates
of *Melilotus medicaginoides*.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 8



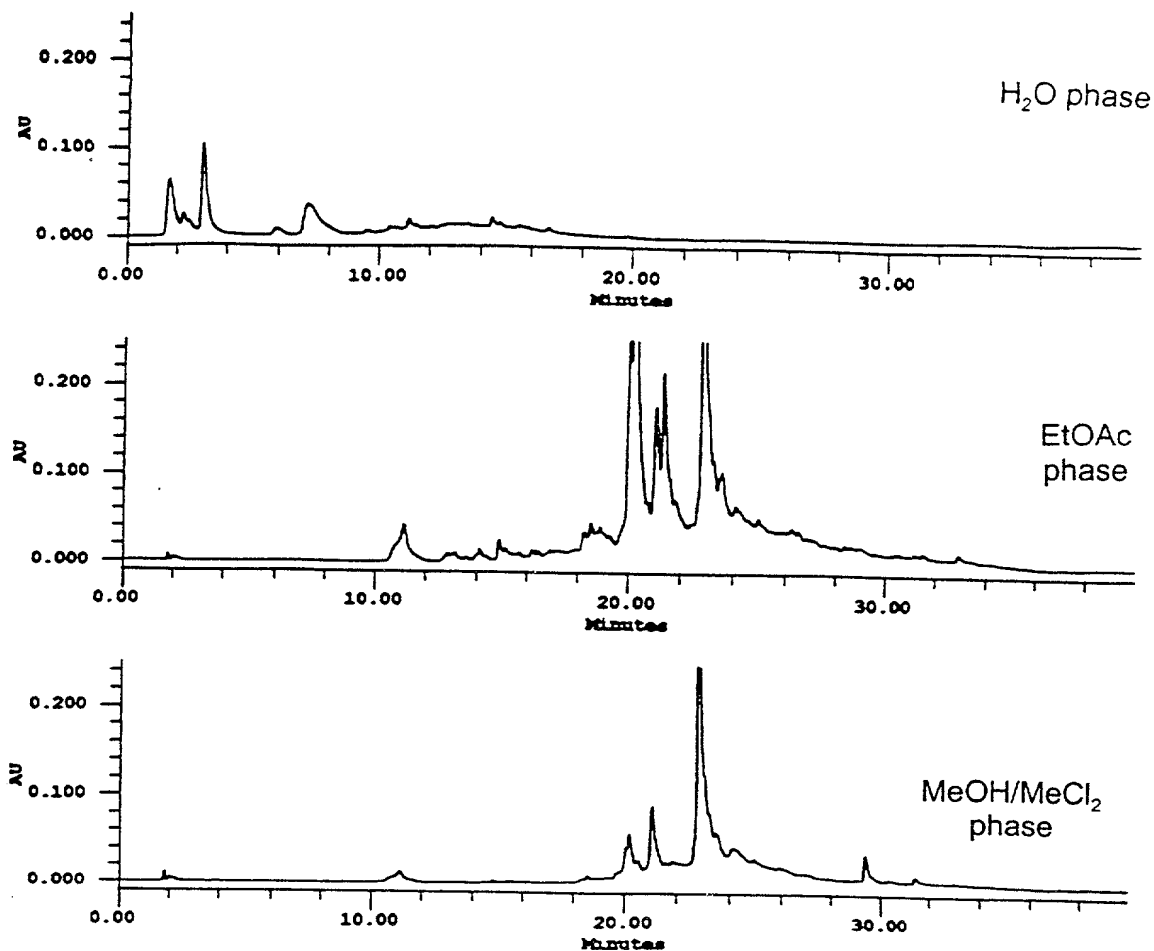
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Solanum melongena* (eggplant).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 9



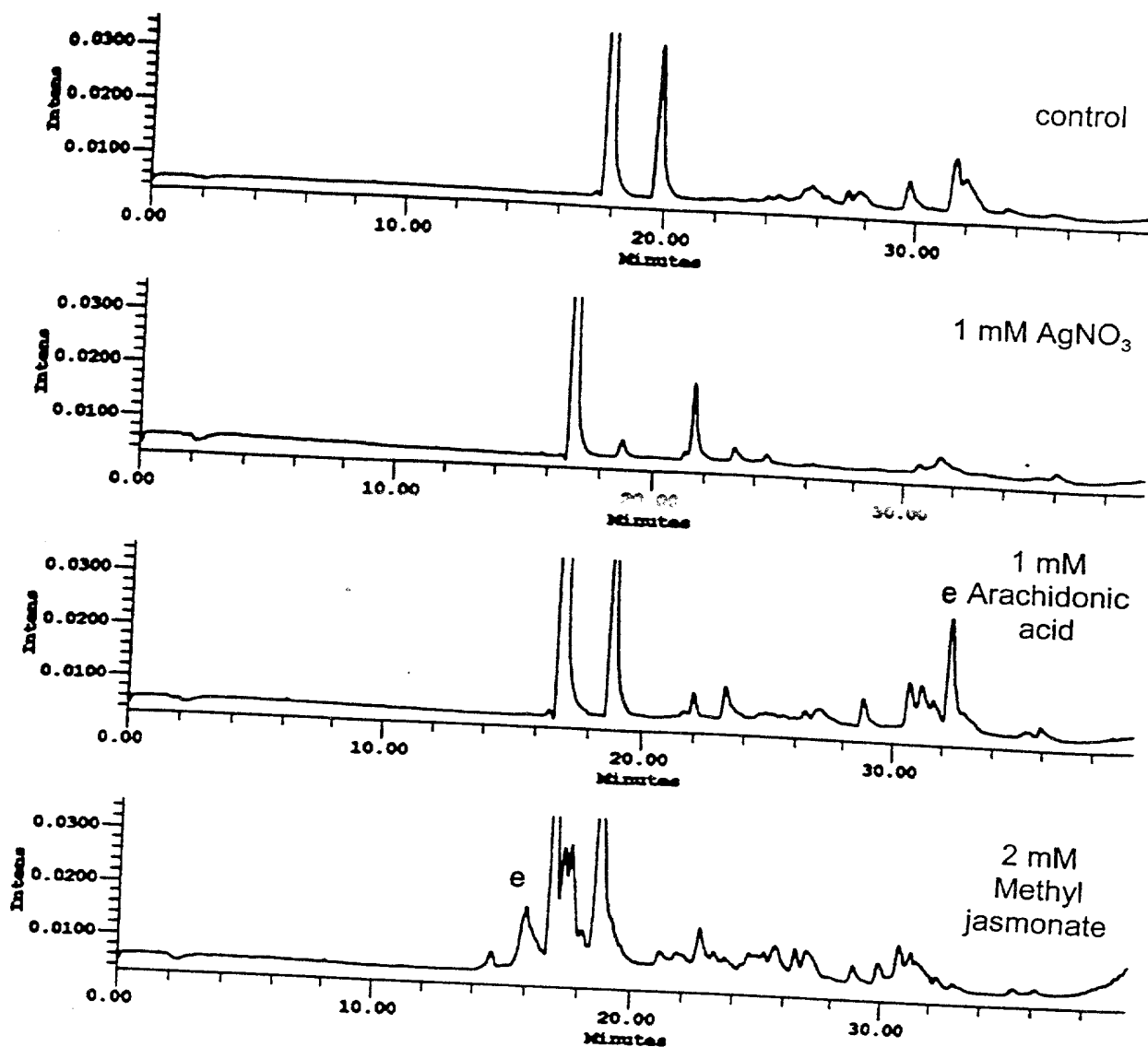
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Solanum melongena* (eggplant), elicited
with 1 mM Salicylic acid.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 10



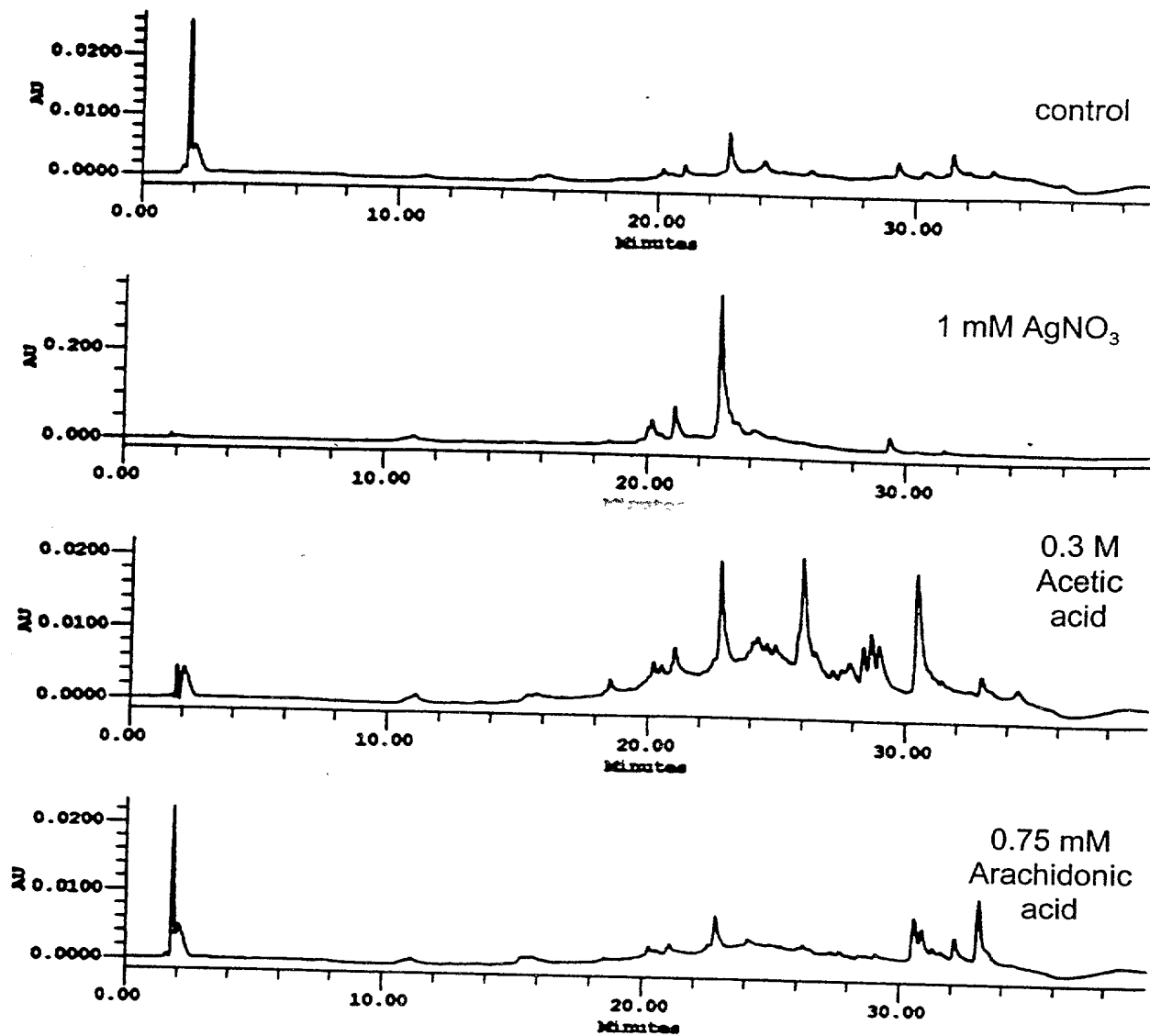
Chemical diversity in different extraction solvents.
Root extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot), elicited
with 1 mM AgNO₃.
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 11



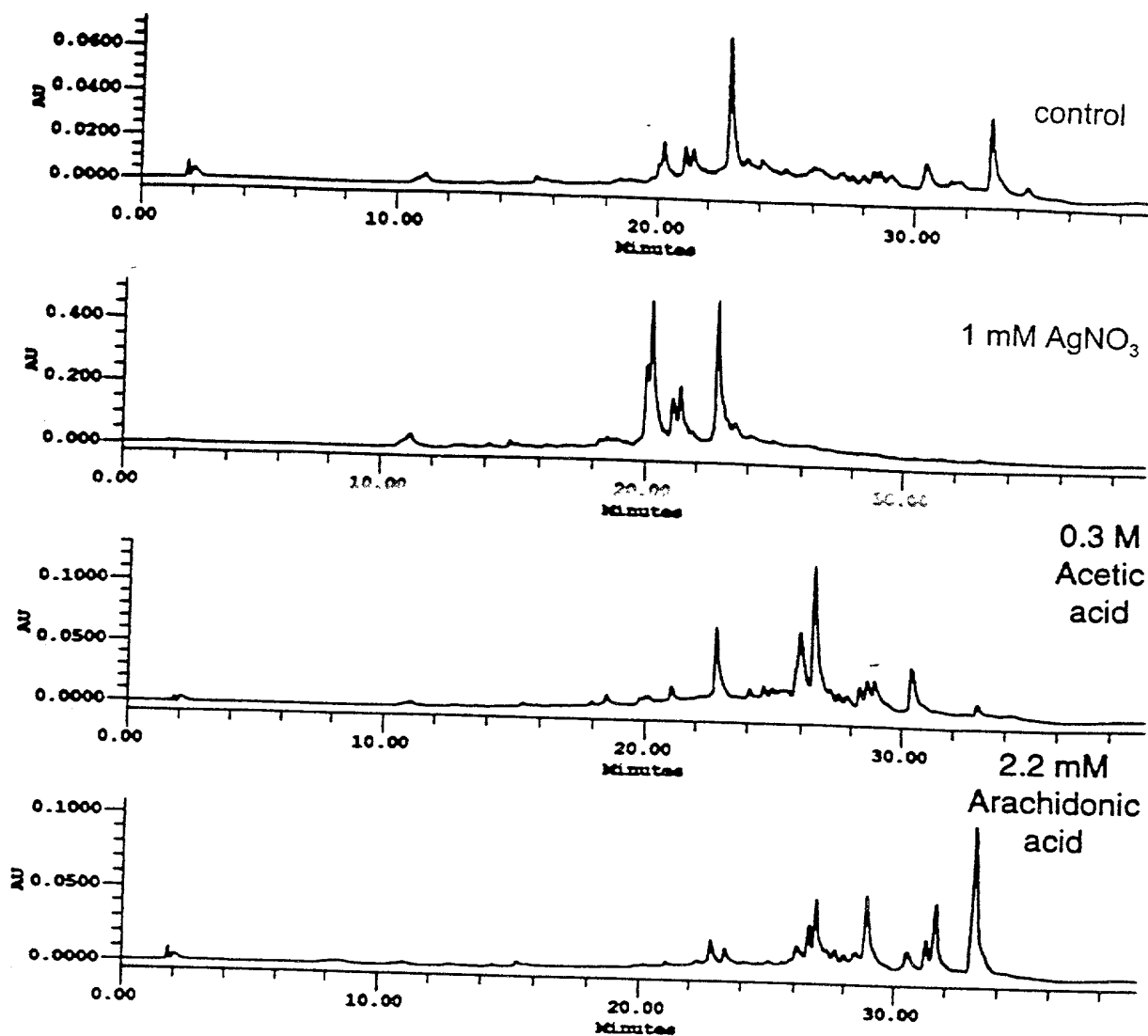
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
 EtOAc phases of extracts from *Glycyne max* (soybean).
 Total Ion Current of chromatograms scanned from 70 m/z to 400 m/z.
 e - Elicitor peak

Figure 12



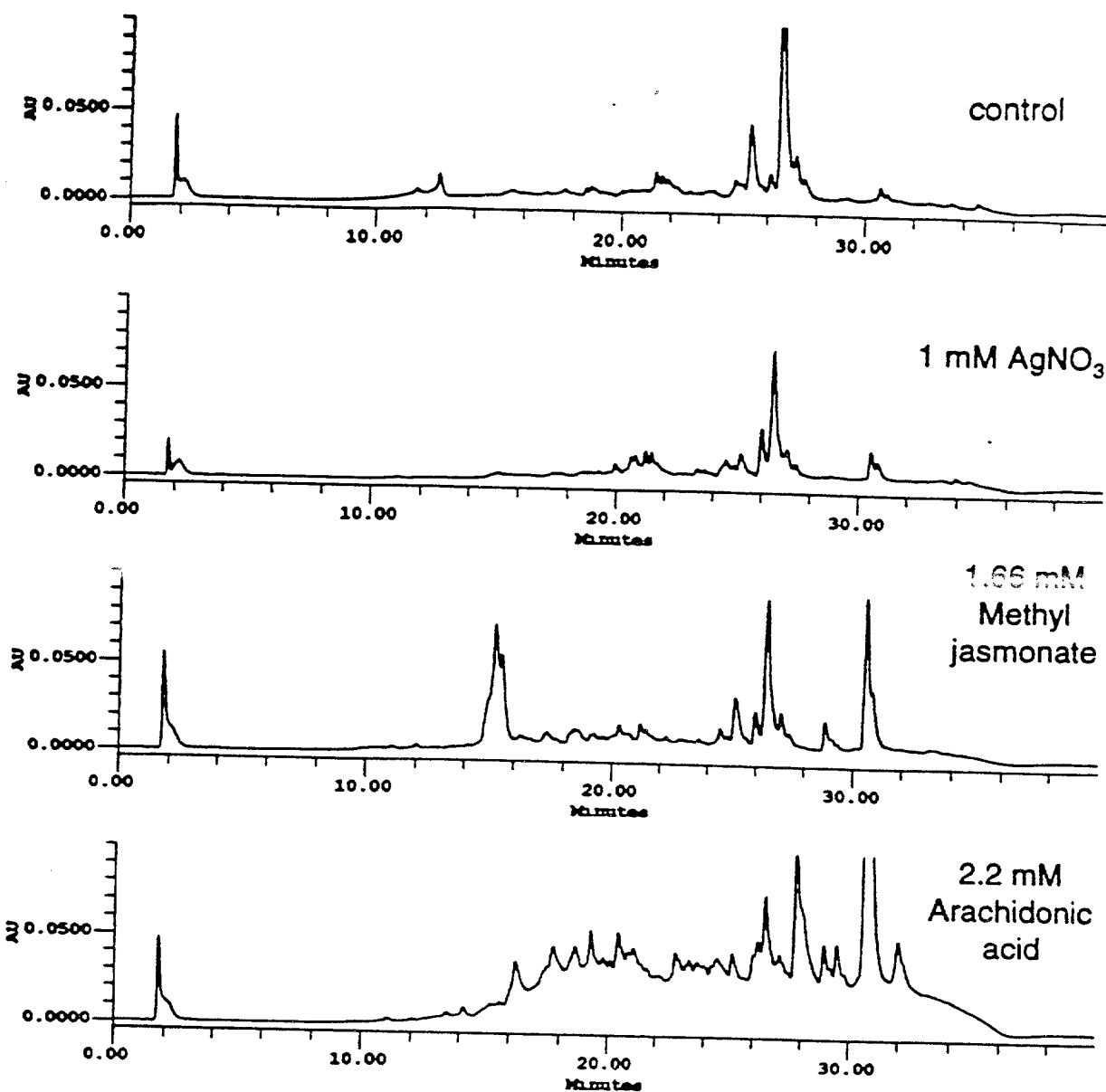
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
MeOH/ MeCl_2 phases of extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 13



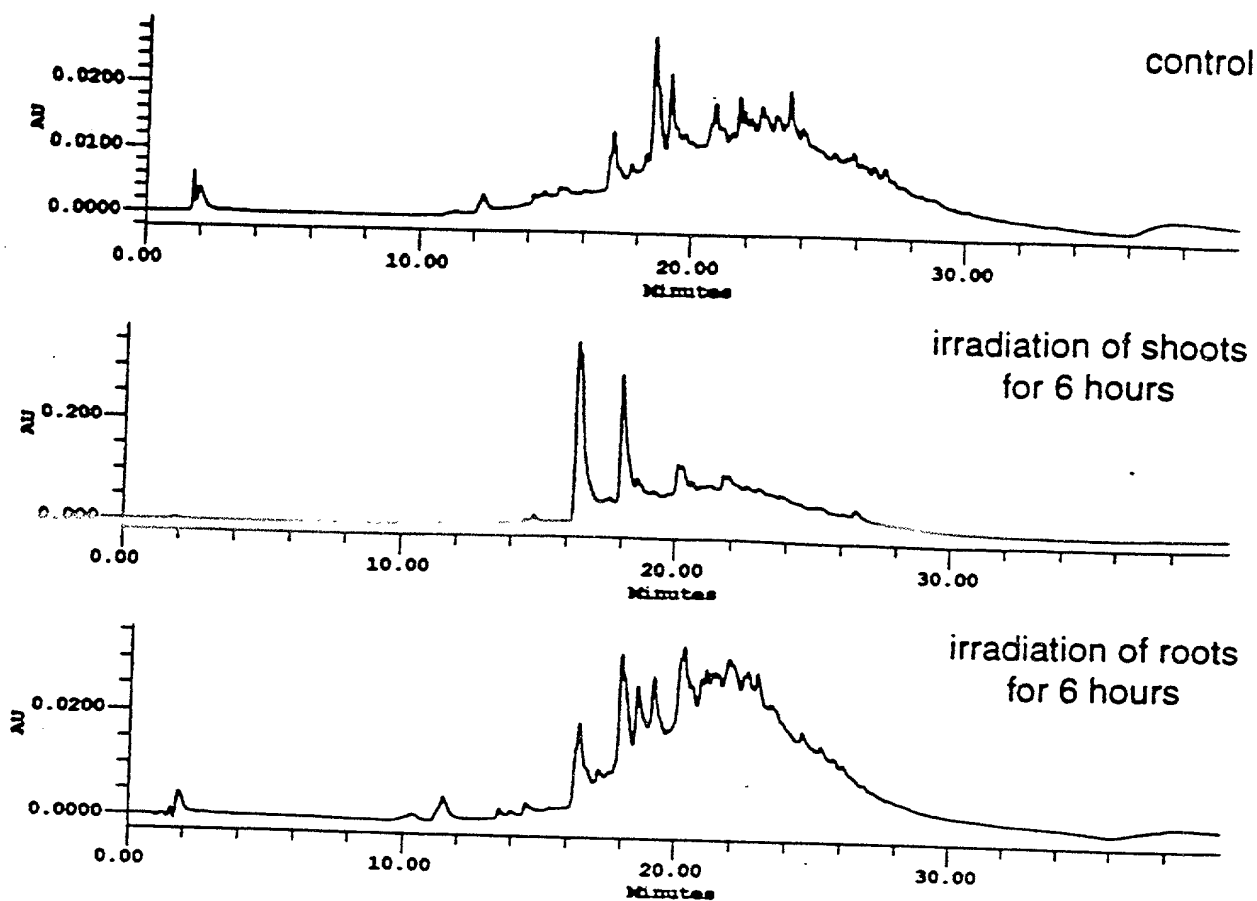
Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Daucus carota* (carrot).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 14



Effect of elicitation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Lycopersicon esculentum* (tomato).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 15



Effect of UV irradiation on chemical diversity of root extracts.
EtOAc phases of extracts from *Lupinus polyphyllus* (lupine).
HPLC-profiles with UV detection at 254 nm.

Figure 16

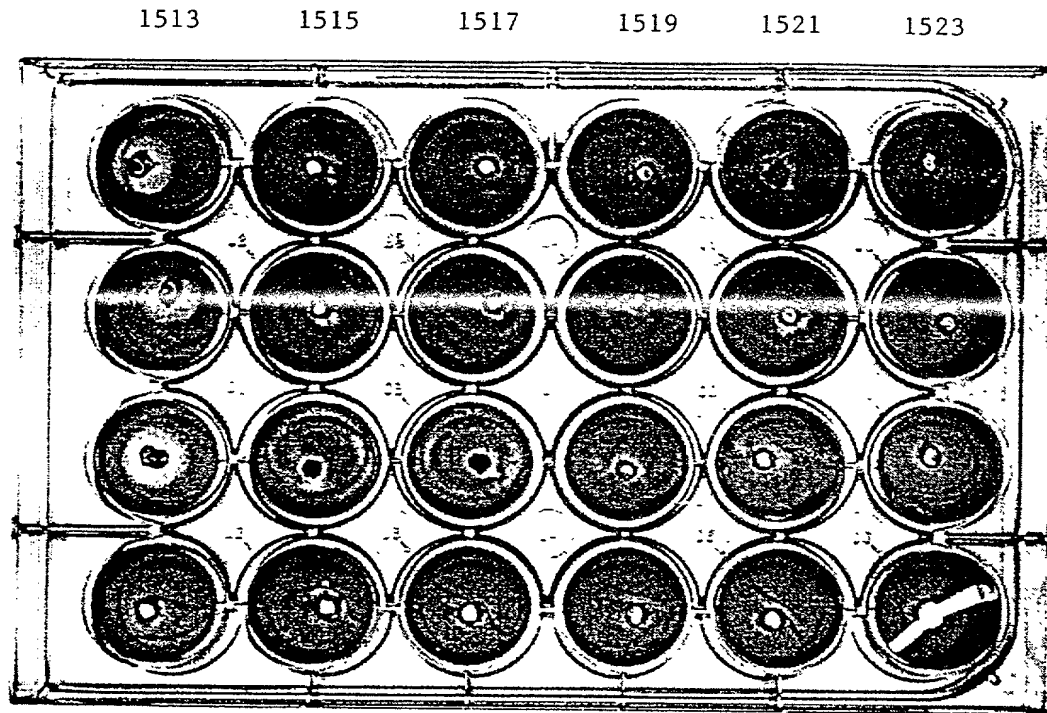


Figure 17

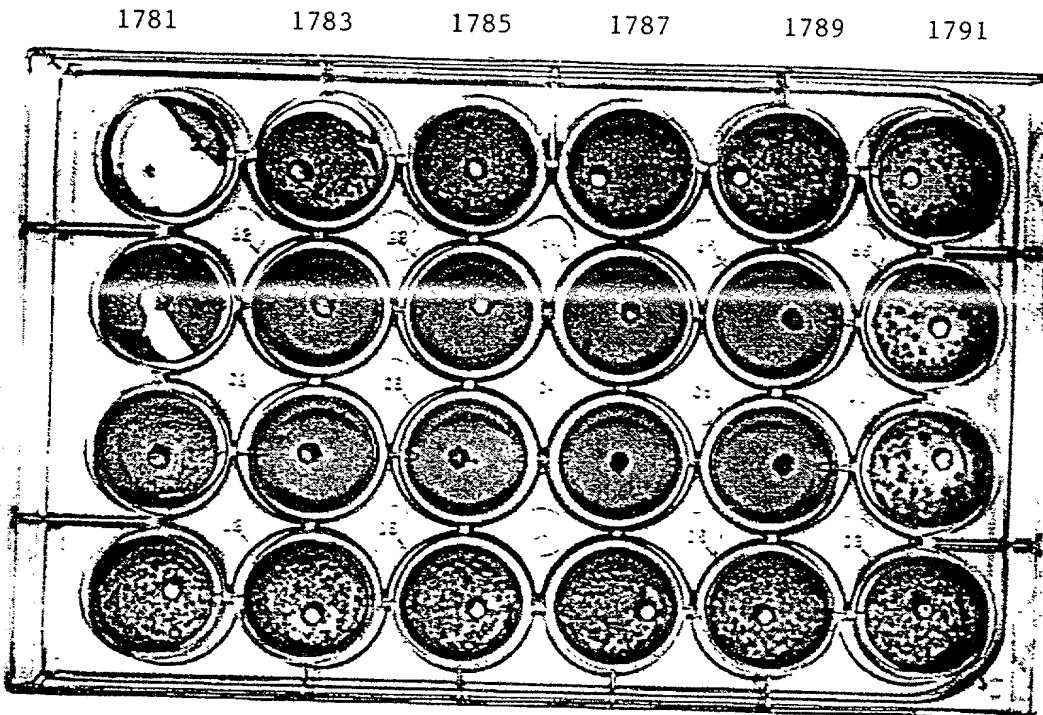


Figure 18

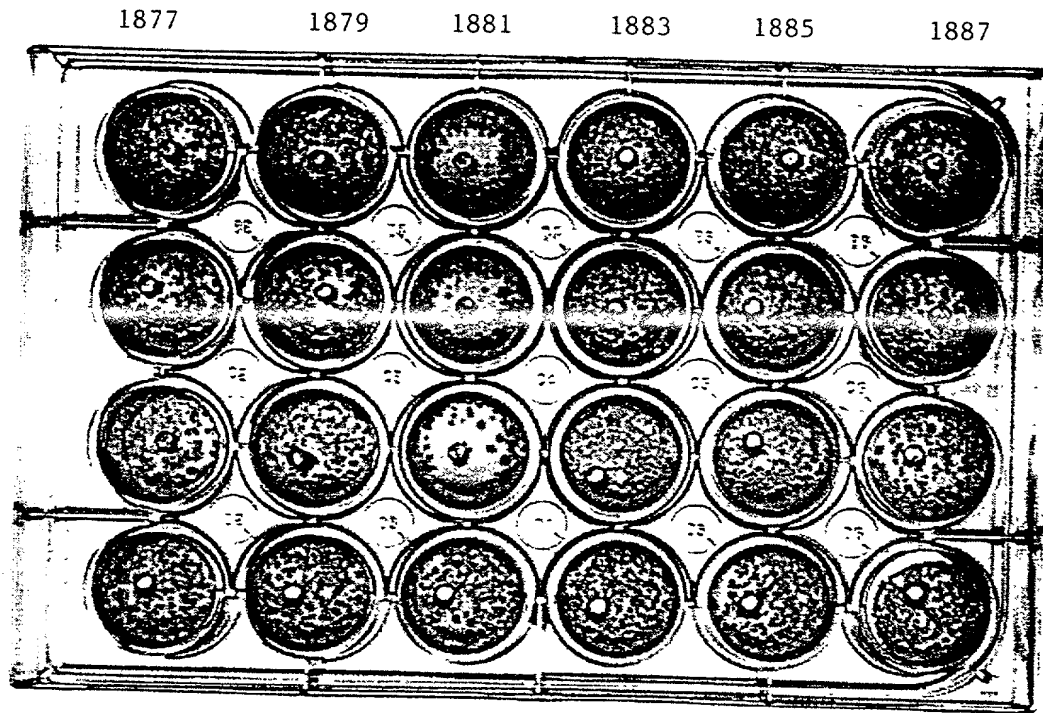


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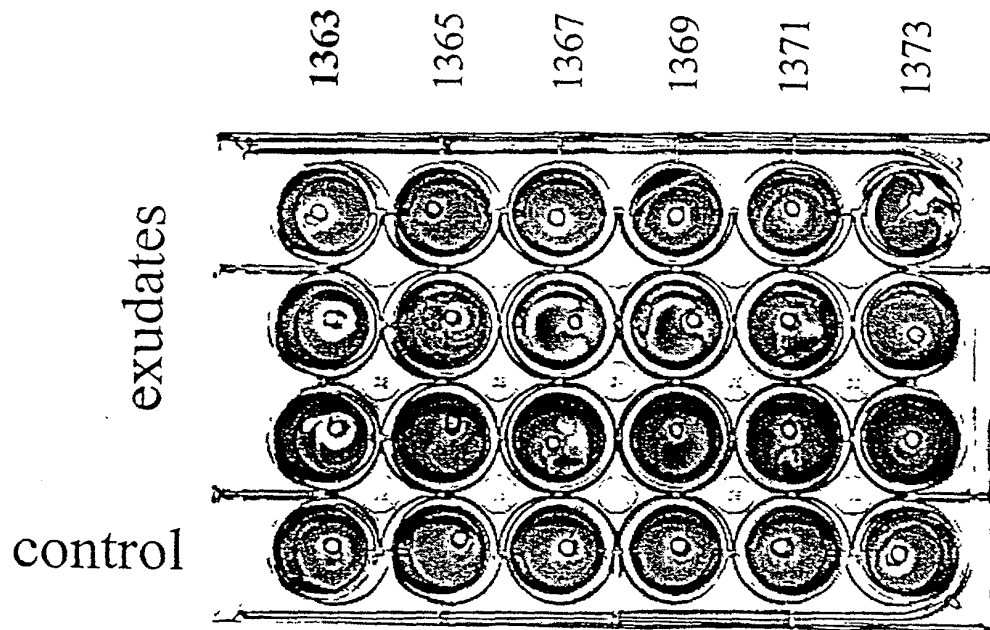


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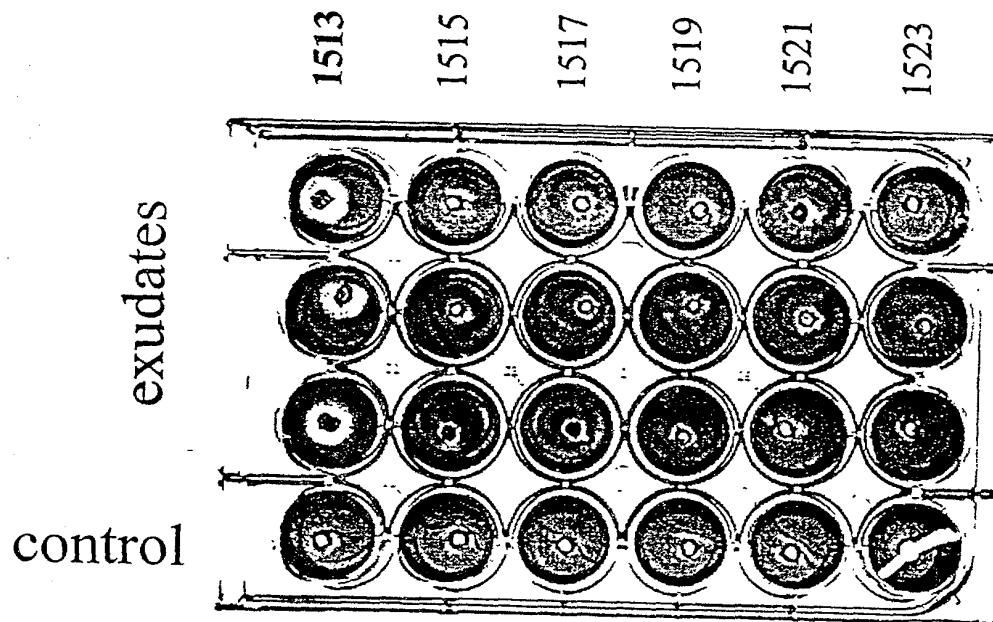


Figure 21

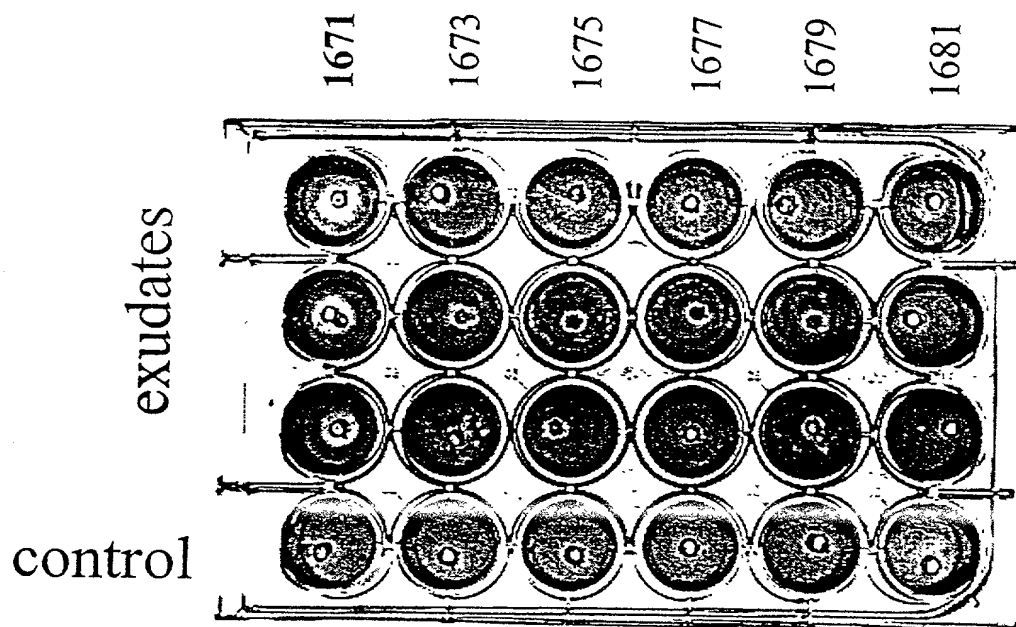


Figure 22

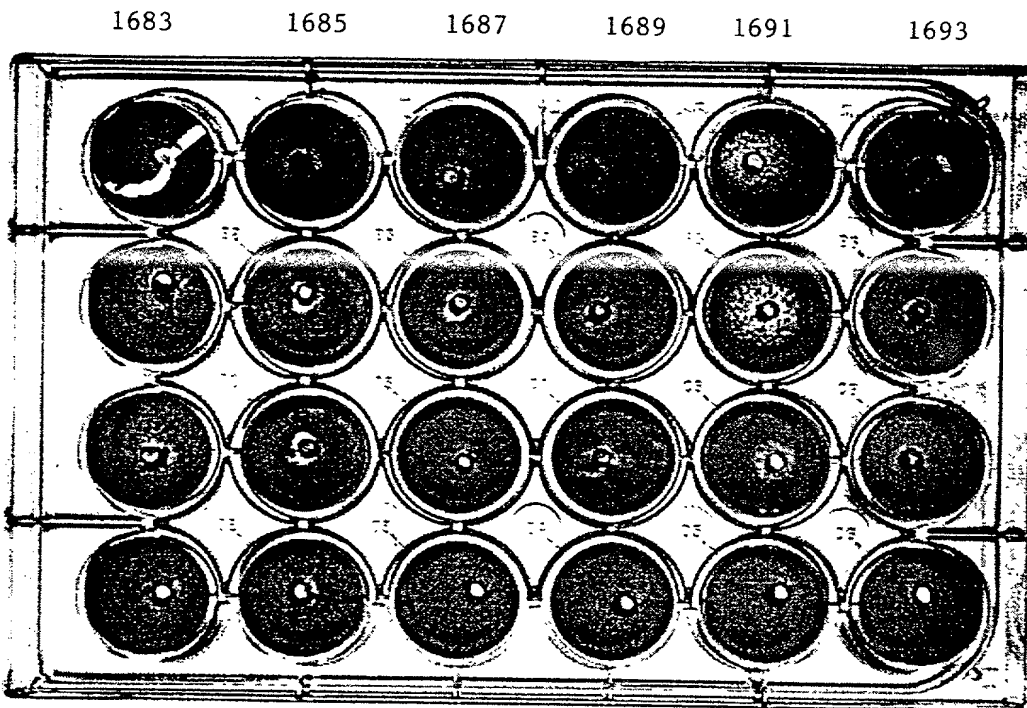


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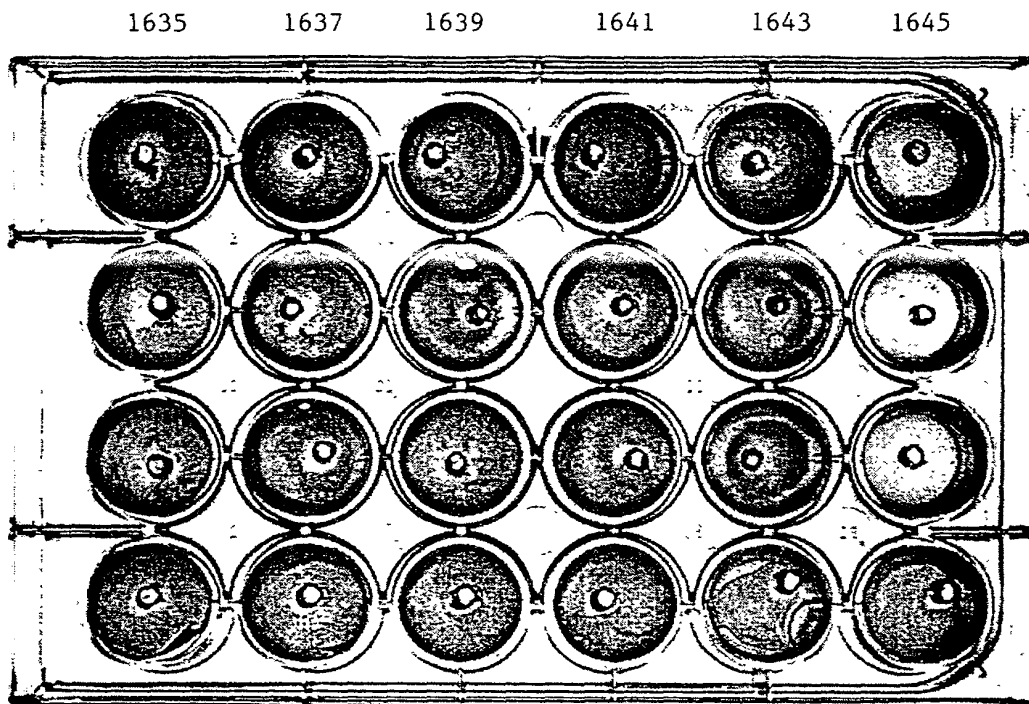


Figure 24

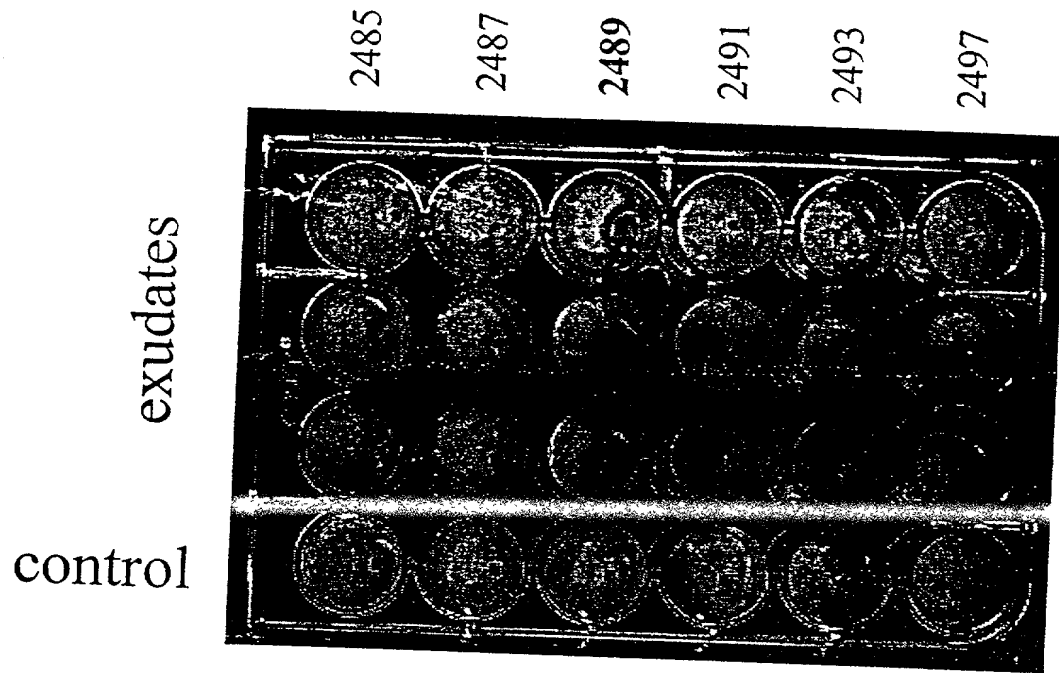


Figure 25

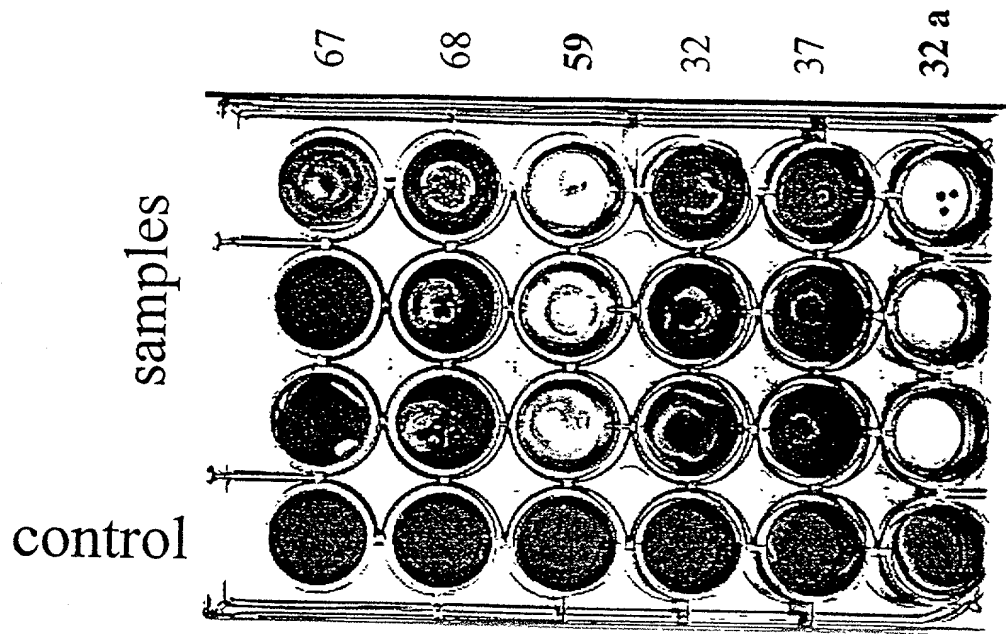


Figure 26

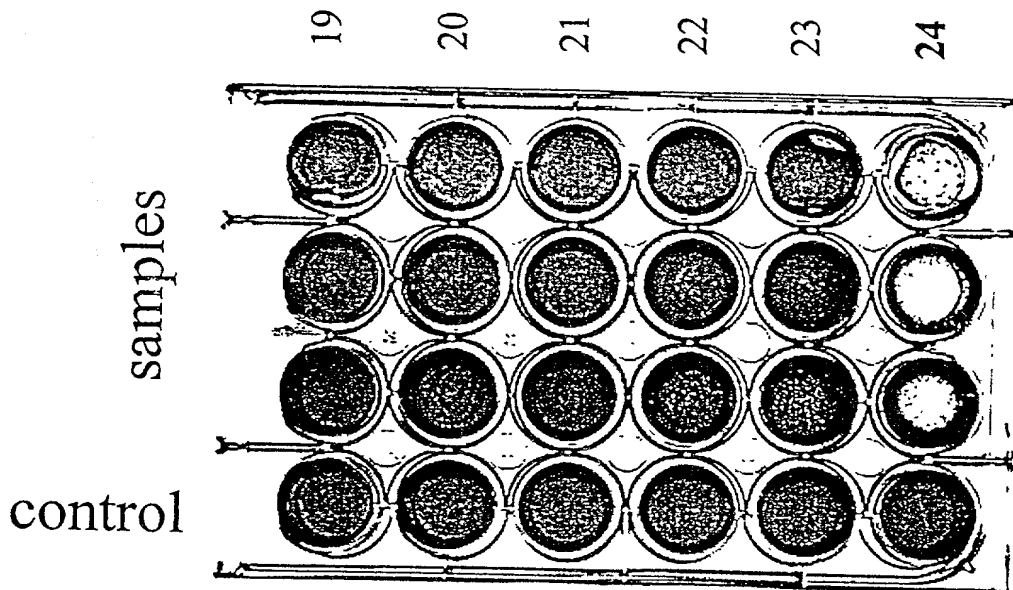


Figure 27

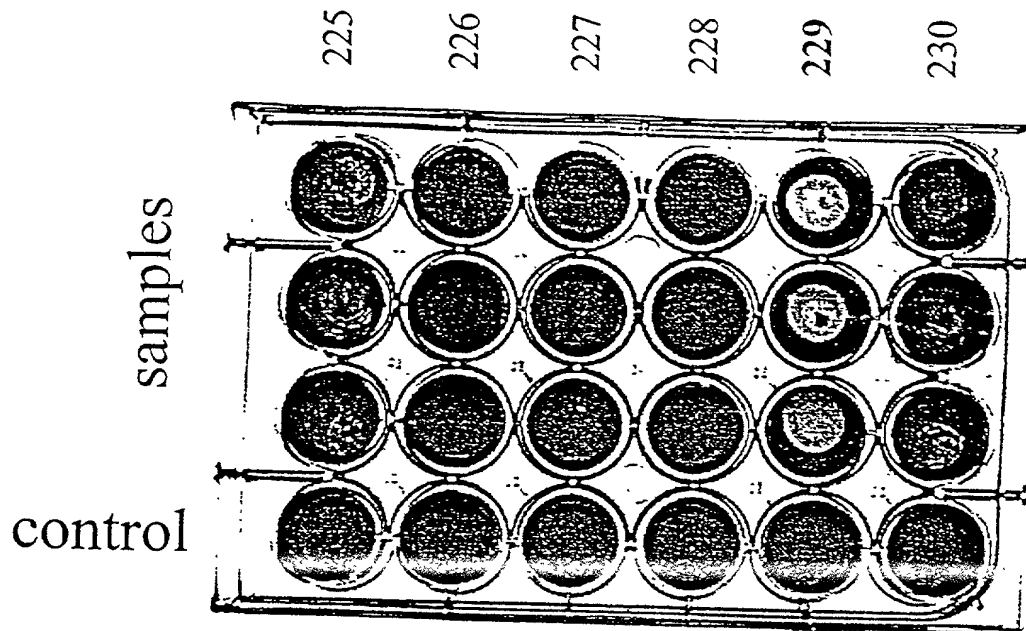


Figure 28

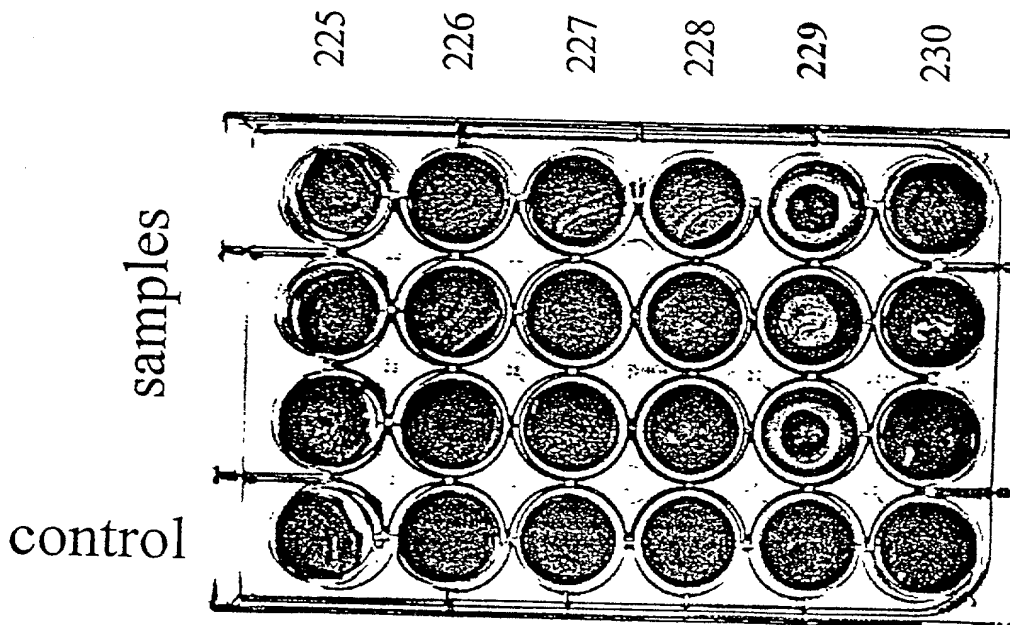


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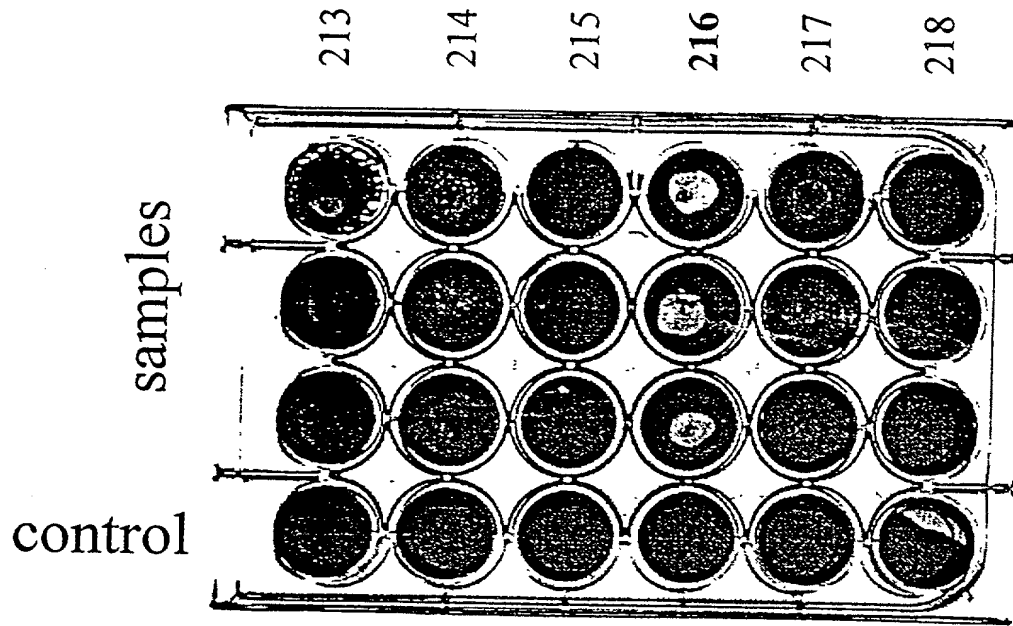


Figure 30

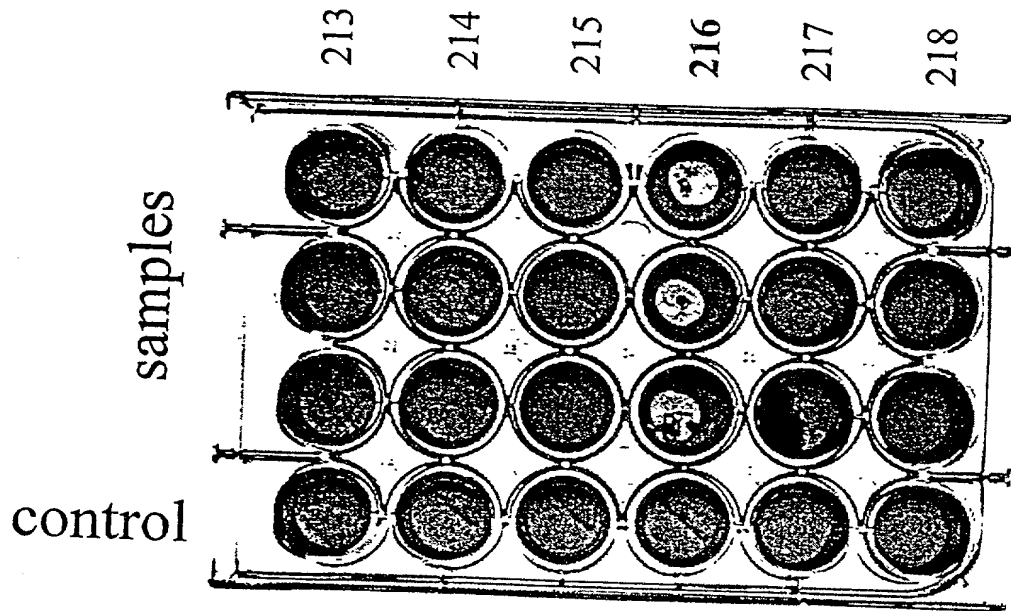


Figure 31